



# NAP GSP SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FORUM

28 June – 1 July 2021

## TOPIC 2: Development of NAP road map and NAP formulation

### NAP Process and NAP Road-Map in Cambodia

Prepared by

**Dr. HENG Chan Thoeun**

**Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change**

**General Secretariat of the National Council For Sustainable Development**

**Ministry of Environment**



# Outline

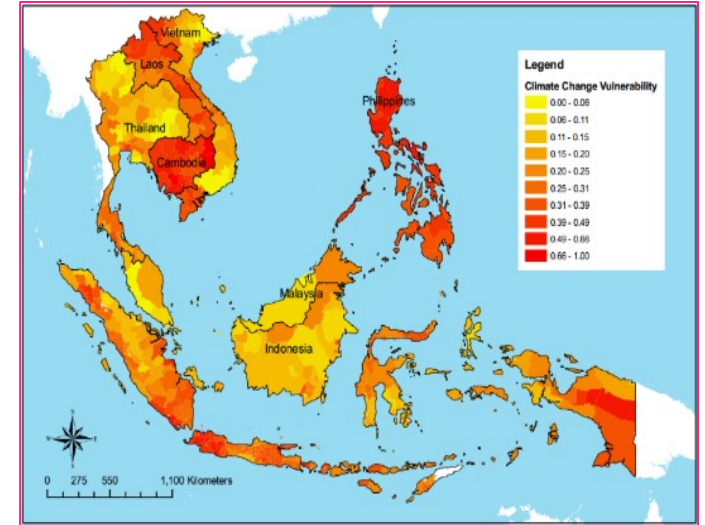
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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Support to NAP Process for Cambodia**
- 3. NAP Process in Cambodia**
- 4. Implementation Plan for NAP Financing Framework**

# 1. Introduction

## Vulnerability to climate change:

- Cambodia is one of the most climate vulnerable countries
- Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change due to:
  - Geography of Cambodia
  - High reliance on agriculture and climate sensitive sector
  - Low adaptive capacity
  - Limited financial, technical and human resources
- Damage and loss by 2013 floods was USD 356 million and continued severe flood in 2020;
- In 2012, drought was experienced by 11 out of the 24 provinces in Cambodia and negatively affected tens of thousands of hectares of rice growing areas.

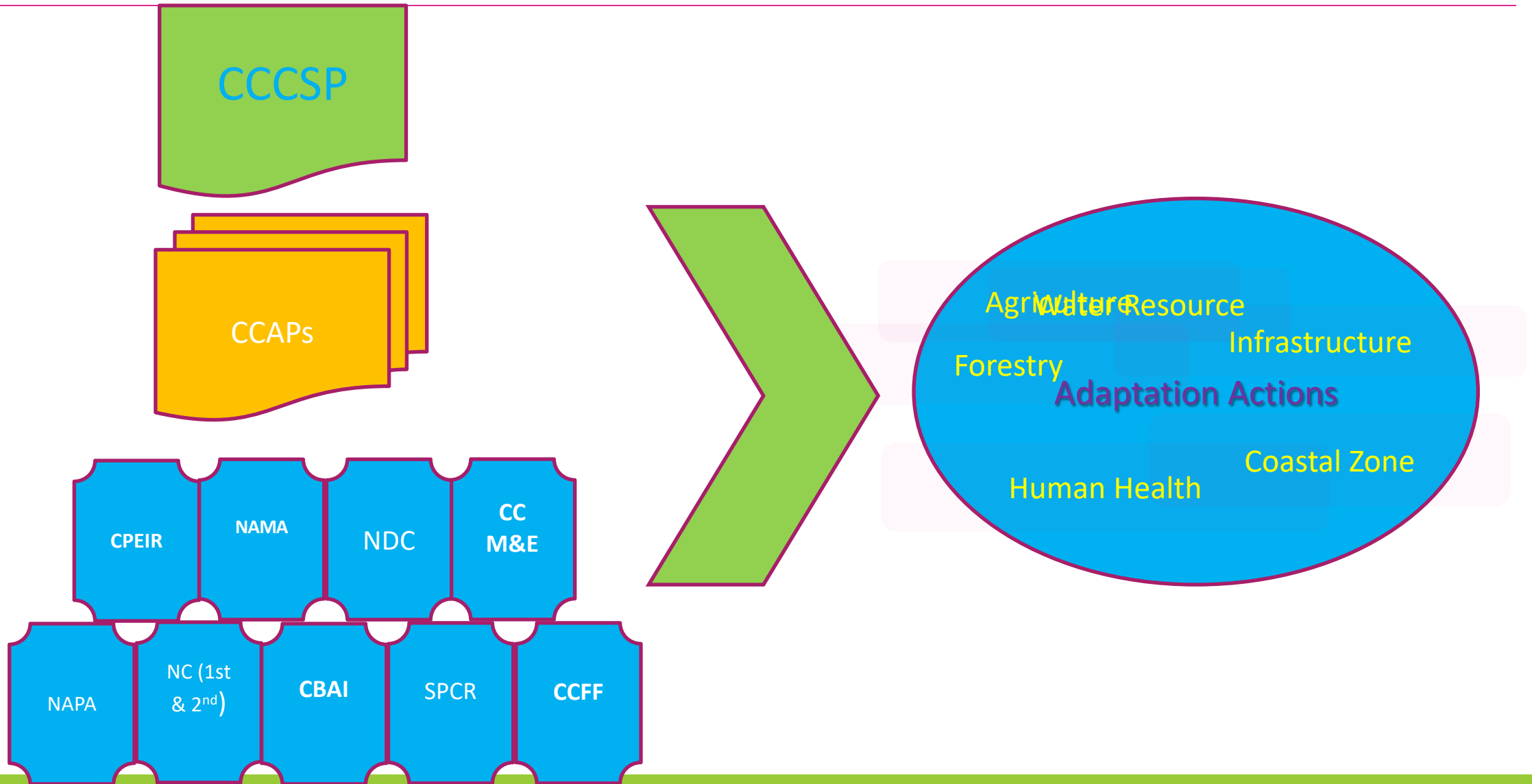


## 2. Support to NAP Process for Cambodia

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- UNDP, UNEP and GIZ (2013) support Cambodia's Ministry of Environment (MoE) to identify entry points for the Government to institutionalize Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.
- The cooperation with GIZ today to support the Cambodia's NAP process implementation is one more new initiative to move Cambodia forwards to address climate change to support the implementation of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023.
- The framework of NAP process for Cambodia has several building blocks already in place that can be enhanced to meet these two objectives. These include the CCCSP, climate change financing framework and several climate mainstreaming initiatives at the sub-national levels.

# Policies and initiative supporting the NAP process in Cambodia

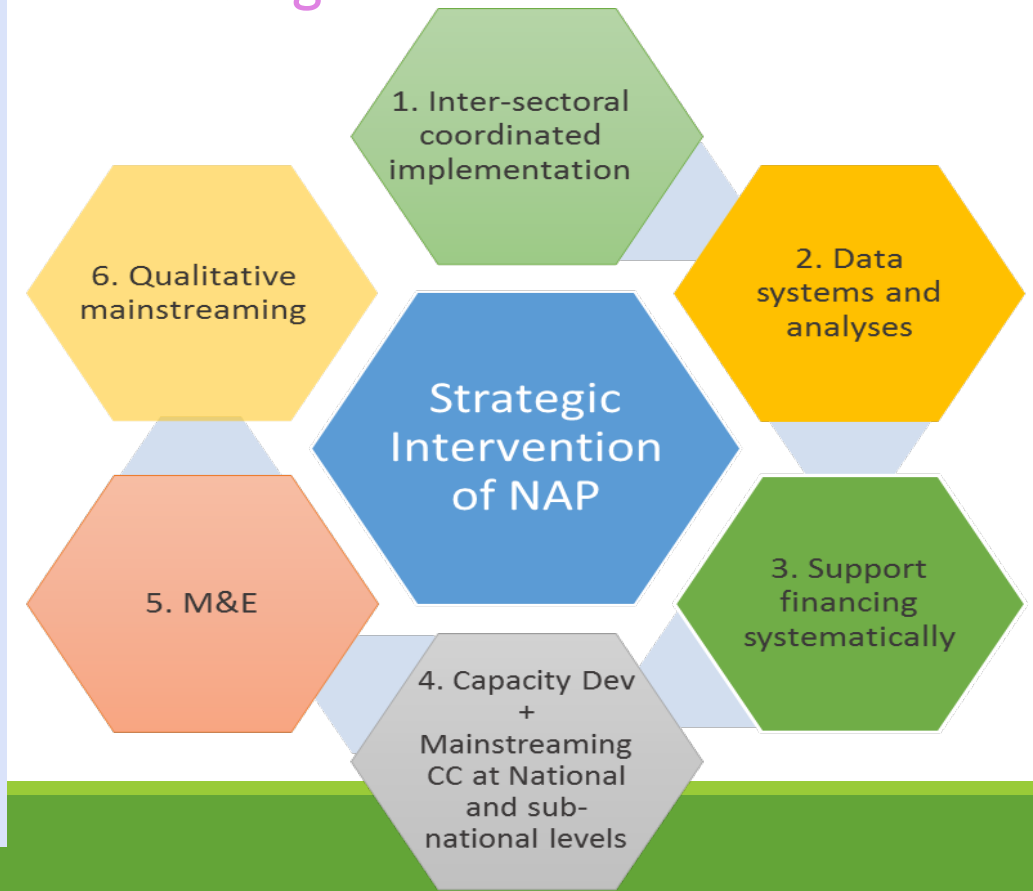


## 3. NAP Process in Cambodia

Based on stocktaking exercise for NAP process, NAP is useful for multiple decision-makers and to build awareness amongst the national and sub-national stakeholders for local community:

- Improved institutional coordination
- Strengthened capacity and evidence base for addressing climate risk
- Transitioning from project based to programme based approaches for more effective CCA mainstreaming
- Adoption of a comprehensive framework for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
- Access to additional climate finance for the NAP process
- Aligning mitigation objectives and activities with the NAP process

### Strategic Interventions



## NAP Road-Map:

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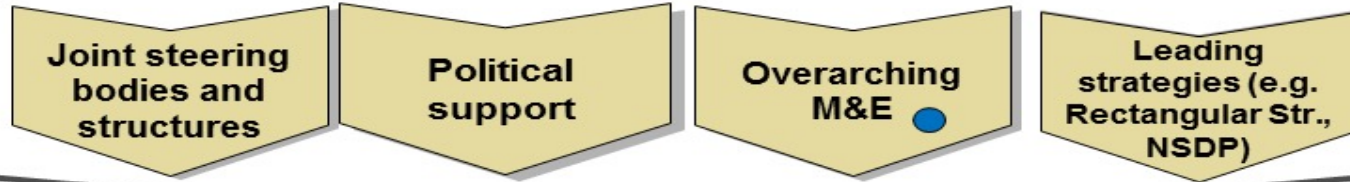
*divided into three work-streams which occur in parallel over the time frame 2014-2019 for Short-Term (2014-2015), Medium-term (2016-2018), and Long-term (2019 and beyond):*

- **Workstream I: Planning, establishing and steering the NAP process.** This requires an overall steering of the NAP process. Many activities from the six strategic intervention areas.
- **Workstream II: Implementing the NAP process / the CCCSP and Sector CCAPs.** Deal with the implementation of the strategic intervention areas 1 to 5.
- **Workstream III: Reviewing and learning.** Deal with the implementation of an effective M&E system. It thus implements the strategic intervention area 6.



# Process landscape for NAP in Cambodia

## Steering processes



## KEY PROCESS I: Planning / Programming

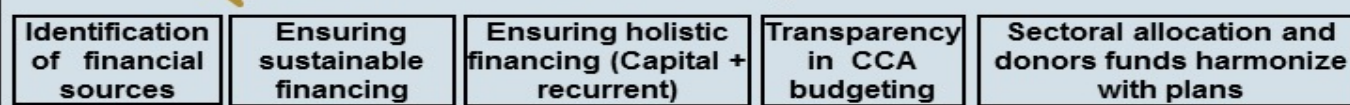


## KEY PROCESS II: Implementation



road-map

## KEY PROCESS III: Financing



Ongoing CCA processes are strengthened through cross-sectoral programming and implementation at national and sub-national level.

## Support processes



● Entry points  
⚡ Challenges/problems





## *Status of CCAP implementation*

- 15 ministries/institutions have individual Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) by aligning to the CCCSP 2014-2023 and their sectoral development plan, except MPWT is awaiting for approval
- CCAPs outline 171 actions with demand of 865.47 Million for 2014-2018
- The CPEIR 2016 report indicated that in 2014 the public climate expenditure from national budget was 24.8%, while 67% was from external financing. Most expenditure for large infrastructure and agriculture projects
- Based on the CFR of GIZ's assessment on climate financial info, around 80% of financial gap was found in implementation of CCAP actions
- ***NAP Financing Framework/Strategy?***
- ***Climate Finance Readiness Program?***

## *CCAP Implementation Means and Barriers*

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**Most of the approved CCAPs are now being implemented through various means:**

- National budgeting and planning process
- Dedicated climate change projects usually funded by development partners
- Lesson Learned from DCC/CCCA's grants to sectors to pilot the implementation of priority CCAP actions.

### **Barriers:**

- Covid-19 pandemic
- Cambodia is a small country with limited resources and financing to CCAPs has limited
- Project management issues and complexity of implementation
- Ownership?



## 4. Implementation Plan for NAP Financing Framework

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The list of 40 Priority Actions resulting from the long-list of 148 un-funded actions:

- There is a mixture of actions with potential tangible impact on the ground and actions that seek to address knowledge or capacity gaps at institutional level;
- There is a clear need to further develop some gender-sensitivity of CCAPs' actions;
- Most of the implementing entities have previous experience in dealing with climate change, but few have in-house expertise in directly managing climate funds.

### ***Three Implementation Phase:***

- Short-term Implementation Phase: Near Implementation Stage;
- Mid-term Implementation Phase (approximate timespan range 2-5 years); and
- Long-term Implementation Phase (for the duration of NAP implementation)



**Thank You for Your Attention!**

Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[www.ncsd.moe.gov.kh](http://www.ncsd.moe.gov.kh)